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German steamship *Altai* for New York, via Limon, June 14, with 47 crew and 40 passengers in transit.

American steamship *Orizaba* for New York, June 16, with 69 crew and 43 passengers.

British steamship *Nicaraguan* for New Orleans, via Jamaica and Mexican ports, June 17, with 46 crew and 2 passengers.

As stated in my report of June 12, the steamship *Finance* was fumigated in her after cabin by the quarantine officer of Colon two days before sailing on account of a case of yellow fever which was removed from the vessel.

The steamship *Beverly* was fumigated under my supervision in all the living compartments. The holds of this vessel were not fumigated, as they contained a large quantity of cargo in transit that would have been seriously damaged by sulphur. The passengers on this vessel for New Orleans had been held five days prior to sailing in the detention house at Panama under the observation of the chief quarantine officer. Since the sailing of the *Beverly*, however, I have decided to suspend the passenger traffic on fruit vessels, excepting in cases of well-authenticated immunes, for the reason that mosquitoes are becoming more abundant on the dock where these vessels lie, and a case of yellow fever was found in close proximity to the dock.

Since June 16, 21 new cases of yellow fever have been officially reported on the Isthmus, distributed as follows, according to the locality in which the infection was contracted: Panama, 10; La Boca, 2; Corozal, 2; Empire, 1; Colon, 6. Deaths during the week: Panama, 1; Colon, 2.

Of these cases 11 were employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission, 1 a railroad employee, and 9 were not employed by either the Commission or the railroad.

On June 16 the dead body of a white man, American, was found in a lumber shed, a place of shelter for vagrants, near the docks in Colon. The man had evidently been dead less than twelve hours and the body was taken to the hospital morgue, where a necropsy was made and the cause of death found to be yellow fever. No reliable history of his illness could be obtained. He was recognized as a discharged canal employee who had been drinking heavily.

The master of the steamship *Seguranca*, of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line, arrived here from New York on the 17th instant, reports that a case of yellow fever was removed from the vessel on her last trip at the New York quarantine station, where the patient died two days later. The patient was a cabin passenger who had spent four days at a prominent hotel in Colon prior to the sailing of the ship from this port. The case developed 24 hours after leaving Colon.

Report from Panama—Yellow fever epidemic at Colon and Panama.

Consul-General Lee reports, June 15, as follows:

Yellow fever is practically epidemic at Panama and Colon, and cases have recently been taken from Culebra, and La Boca, at the Pacific end of the canal.

From May 31 to date (14 days), 21 cases have been officially received in the hospitals at Ancon and Colon. Of these, 5 have died.

One of the worst phases of the outbreak is that 2 of those attacked are Jamaican negroes, who are considered racially immune from fever. The disease undoubtedly exists in a particularly virulent form.

A short time ago one ward at Ancon Hospital was sufficient to contain suspects; now 3 wards are necessary to accommodate them.

Besides yellow fever, malaria is exceedingly prevalent; as many as 30 cases a day have been admitted to hospital.

All possible precautions are being taken and the city of Panama is undergoing another complete fumigation. Had not the sanitary authorities already accomplished such valuable and useful work, the yellow-fever situation now, at the beginning of the wet season, would be indeed appalling.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended June 16, 1905. Present officially estimated population not obtainable, 3 deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
June 10	J. B. Camors	Colon		3	0	(a)
11	Preston	New Orleans	34	2	6	
12	Herald	Colon		6	0	(a)
14	Bound Brook	Mobile	33	0	0	
15	Fort Gaines	do	21	1	0	
16	Beverly	New Orleans	42	2	2	

a Not inspected.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Precautionary disinfection of steamship Chile—Smallpox on vessels from Chilean ports—Plague on coasting vessel—Plague in Callao and Payta.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, June 12, as follows:

Referring to my report of June 8 concerning a probable case of plague on the steamship *Chile*, I have the honor to state that in addition to the usual precautions the decks were scrubbed down with bichloride of mercury, the bedding and other effects of the fore-castle crew disinfected, and the fore-castle fumigated with sulphur. The holds were given the usual fumigation before the vessel sailed. This work was done by the Peruvian authorities under Doctor Arce's direction, service representatives being present and aiding. A suspicious case (a member of the crew) was removed from the vessel and isolated at my request, but proved not to be plague. This vessel had a case of smallpox on board just before leaving Valparaiso. The entire personnel were revaccinated here and at Ilo.

The Chilean steamship *Aconcagua* arrived yesterday from Chilean ports with 2 cases of smallpox on board. The vessel was treated by the Peruvian authorities.